

EVOLED POTENTIAL

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Evoked potential is an electrical response recorded from the brain.

- Recorded from the brain, spinal cord or the peripheral nerve that is evoked by various external stimuli such as visual, auditory, somatosensory.
- The recording electrodes are placed over the scalp, neck or spine surface, which vary depend on the type of stimulus modality to be tested.

The evoked potential most commonly used in the neurological diagnosed are -

- i) Visual Evoked potential.
- ii) brain stem auditory evoked potential
- iii) Somatosensory evoked potential.
- iv) motor evoked potential.

- i) Visual Evoked potential - VEPs are evoked by visual stimuli & recorded from the scalp.

- These reproducible with an identical pattern of with an identical pattern of stimulus. time period 20 to 30.

* clinical features -

- 1) MS. [multiple sclerosis]
- 2) Optic neuropathy.
- 3) optic neuritis.
- 4) toxic optic neuropathy.

2) brain stem auditory evoked potential :-
 These are the potential recorded from the ear & vertex which can be evoked by auditory stimulus. The sound enters the ear canal & stimulates the auditory nerve.
 Time period 20 to 30 min.

* clinical features :-

1) brain stem tumor.

2) MS.

3) coma.

4) brain death.

5) stroke.

3) Somato Sensory evoked potential :- These are the cerebral potential recorded from the scalp.

→ Subsequent to stimulation from a mixed peripheral nerve dermatome motor end point with appropriate stimuli.

clinical feature -

1) trauma.

2) vascular lesion.

3) MS.

4) acute transverse myelitis.

5) pots periplagia.

6) cervical spondylitis.

7) ania.

8) coma.

9) brain death.

4) motor evoked potential :- These are the potentials recorded from the muscles, nerve or spinal cord in response to the stimulation of the motor cortex can be stimulated or the motor pathway.

clinical application -

1. GB Syndrome.
2. neuropathy.
3. M.S
4. motor neuron disease. (MND)
5. MND. Stroke.

1) SSEP & VEP P₁₀₀

